GENIN, No. 214 BROADWAY. - The assortment of Sort Bars for how of all eges, just received from Paris, and of home immufacture, include more than twenty new explos. Parents are invited to examine them. Grain, No. 214 Broad way, opposite St. Pani's Church.

GOODS FROM AUCTION.—DINING and TEA Bers, MANLE VASES, &c. &c.; GORLETS, CHAMPAGAES and Wise GLASSES; for sale at prices to sell the times. DAYS GOLLANDER, NO. 478 Broadway, neer Grand et. IRON BEDSTEADS and FURNITURE of every vari-

ety manufactured and for sale at No 9 Canalet, by the Hobo-hen Iron Works and Foundry. Plain and ornamental Bed-steeds from % to %30. Hat Backs, Chairs, &c. Also, Iron Relling and all kinds of Iron work for buildings. FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y. TO OUR LADY PATRONS-RICH FURS .- En-

couraged by past patronage in the department of Lac tuming, we have manufactured (on our own proma-prime skins, for this season's Retail Salos, a large as prime okins, for this ecasion's actual care, a magnetic of Lature? Danas Fras, comprising all the desirable patterns and qualities known to the Trade, and will exhibit and offer them for sale on Tunspay, Oct 1u. Relying upon the intrinsic merit of the articles offered, renders further commission fulsation for sales and unnecessary.

LEANY & Co., Hatters,
Astor House, Broadway.

PLAID CASHMERES .- Just received by the Europs five cases of rich plaid French Merinos, which we wi open on Menday. Also, two cases plaid Cashmeres 5; sam as usually said at 5; E.H. LEADHEATES, No. 347 Broadway, con Leonard et.

To LET-The Store now occupied by us, situ sted at No. 12 Vescy et and communicating through to No. 6 Barclayet, 25 by 202 feet deep, fitted up for a large jobbling business; also the second story loft of same store. Possession can be given immediately. If not rented entire within a short it will be turned into two stores, one on each street. The lease has five years to run from the first of May next

No. 12 Vesey and 6 Bareley st., directly in rear of Ast in cold or wet weather. Also, Ladies' Lined Gloves and Bleaching Gloves and Mits, a certain cure for rough or chapped hands. For sale at all Rabber stores, and to the trade only at No. 36 John 41, up stairs. INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MIFTENS, for use

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—HORACE WATERS, PIANO and Music Datalina, it selling at the Great Music Establishment, No SSS Brackway, the larguest and finest assortment of celebrated Pianos and Melodeons in the United States at let prices that can be had elsewhere. Among them are Pianos of T. Gilberi & Co's make, with or without the boautiful Abdiso, and Pianos of Horace Waters's greatly improved mare, will be sold at great bargains—each instrument warranted. To suit some purchasers, mouthly payments will be taken. Cash poid for second-hand Pianos. Figures to rent.

PIANO Example. PIANOS AND MELODEONS .- HORACE WATERS,

PIANO-FORTES, manufactured by J. P. WAKE & Co., No 58 Barciay at , equal in tone and touch to any in the world, fully warranted, and for sale at a large discount for cash or approved paper.

FINE FRENCH MERINOS AT 75 CENTS, -Just received, three cases of fine French Merinos at 6/; four ca do., superfine, at 5/; fine Paramettas 2/, 2/6 and 5/ per yard E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 3:7 Broadway, cor. Leonard at

E. H. LEADDEATER, No. 527 Broadway, cor. Leonard st.

STATEN ISLAND COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY is going to sell at Furnit Auction on Wednesday heart, October 18 at 12 october, at the Mechanic Exchange a very handsome formic COTTAGE while in the very best manner, in the English rural style together with some Twilly a Ray A HALF LOYS of EXCELLENT LAND, 25,160 each, situated on the private road in a first class neighborhood, near Vanderbille-avenue and within four minutes will of the ferry at Vanderbill's Learding at the beautiful village of Clifton, Seaten Island. The house is shout 21 feet from larger with a view of the 10th Early 18 Ea

SILKS! SILKS .- Just received from auction, rich plaid and striped Silks, 4), 5/, 6), 7/ and 3/. Also, rich brocade satin plaid and Chine do , from 9/ to \$4. 600 doz. ladies best di Gloves at 4/ per pair. E. H. Leadheaten, No 547 Broadway, cor. Leonard st.

J. H. THOMPSON, from Paris, Phrenological Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Warren-st., three doors from Broadway. He is the only artist in New York who theroughly understands Cutting the Hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try bis skill.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds Title DA 123 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further par lars see his advertisent at its another column.

EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK; BANK OF THE UNION, -Notes on the above Bank, taken at par for Clothing, or 65 cents cash. Knickerbocker Yank, par or 56 cents cash, at Evans's Clothing Warehouse, New 66 and 65 Futtonet.

RICH'S IMPROVED SAL MANDER SAFE, WILD-RICH'S IMPROVED SALE MANDER SAME, WHITE SAME, PATENT —The subscribes respectfully inform the public that they are the only manufacturers of Wilder's Patent SALE MANDER SAME in this city, (Mr Herring having re-issuanced Wilder's Petent to Mr. Wilder) and they assure their ensumers that not a doline's worth of property has over been consumed (in twelve years) in a Safe of their make. They are made in the most initing mannars and secured with Johns's World's Fair Lock, Hall's limp oved with a key not larger than 1 wo shilling piece. Day & Nowell's celebrated lock, Yale's improved, or any other that may be desired. A large sessition of the same subscribed with Johns's William of the same subscribed with Johns's Miller and 140 Water at, successor to Block Co.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- ROBERT M. PATRICE is the role wanniestover in the United States of the shave celebrated Sales, and F. C. Goffin's Impenetracie Duf-ance Locks and Cress Bars. Depoir, No. 192 Pearlest, one cou-below Maiden isne, Manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 65 Can-

At ROGERS & Co.'s Union Hall, every ar-

More Editorial Proof of the great virtue of DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN SITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACK-SON, Philadeithia, the great remody for Liver Complaint, Dys-perial Jaundiec. Nervous Debility, Discase of the Kidny-ke. The Tenth Legion, published at Woodcock, Va., said, Jan. 10, 1850:

"A GREAT MEDICINE.—We have uniformly refrained from

"A GREAT MEDICINE—We have uniformly refrained from recomms using to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their vaine. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the Great Medicines of the day unless thoroughly convinced of their vaine. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the Great State Stat

For sale in New York by A. B. & D. Santo, No. 100 Futtonsh; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway, Haylland, Harral, & Relley, No. 190 Futtonsh; C. Y. Calcerner, C. Y. Calcerner, & C. Y. Calcerner, & C. No. 191 Barday et.; C. V. Calcerner, No. 127 Maiden lane; Mrs. Hayes, Broadyn, and by drugates and dealers of unedictine oversywhere.

LIVER COMPLAINT .- The only remedy ever ofrectamb of the Union. Where it has been used it has hed the most frimphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatis, and has been found equally offications to all. Purchasons will be eartful to ask in Dr. McLank's Citt-grayard Living Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills purpering to be Liver Pills now before the public. Dr. McLank's Citts, also his ditternated Vermitters, can now be had at all the respectable drug stores in the United States and Canada.

RUPTURE, - MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADteal Cras Truss.—Massi & Co have just received United States letters-patent for Massi's Radical Cure To that took the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal see. It has received the universal approbation of the med and surgical profession of this city, and will cure nine out of cases of reducable Harnis. All persons are cautioned againfringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. mu F. M. Massi & Co., No. 2 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MINTURE.-That mind ASPINWALL S DARC BILLY CR. — That mind and body subdoing complexit, Ages and Fever, is immediately arrested by this preparation. It reaches the seat of the disease, expels it and recretile the strength. From one to two bottles produce this result. Manufactured from the critical recipe by Maxwell, & Phonas, (successors to James S. Aspinwall, No. 66 Williams).

The Summer Sun that brightens every thing clae, darkets the face of woman. Then come the chill November winds, rombening and corrugating the skin already disfigured by tan and freelies. Ladies who wish to avoid such an untoward conjunction, should clear of the tan and sun freelies with Pital Over Parmax Lorrox, and by continuing to use that wonderful protective, they will prevent the cold wieds from taxing hold of their fair faces. Prepared by E. Phallox, No. 517 Breadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.) and No. 197 Breadway, corner of Dey et. Sold by druggists and dealers in fancy articles throughout the United States.

"I am Dead at the Top" was the exclamation of a bale breded Indian. If you would keep in its full luxuriance Nature's choicest ornament, use Miller's Hard Is vidorance. Only 25 cents per bottle. Depot, No. 250 Bowery. For usle by Druggists generally.

HAIR DYE AND WHOS.—BATCHELOR'S colemated Hard Phys. By all acknowledged the bost in the world. Bold wholesale and retail, or applied in nine private gooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamoutal Heir Pactory, No. 250 Broadway.

No. 295 BROADWAY—Wholesale and Retail Bealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Jeweiry and Silverware. of the late firm of A C Bereelit & Co.

CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE. - This is the

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16.

The manly resolves on the subject of Slavery passed by the Unitarian Convention just held at Montreal, and reported in our columns this morning, will attract attention. It is not so commonplace a thing as it will be hereafter for religious bodies to utter the voice of justice and humanity in regard to the eslaved portion of the American people, and the present manifestation merits respect accordingly.

There has been a sort of female insurrection in Brazil, where one of the principal of Women's Rights seems to have been energetically asserted. This is the right to marry as they choose; a report of the state of the question at Rio will be found in another column.

The mortality report for the past week shows only 482 deaths, being 34 less than for the previous week, and something below a reasonable average. Of cholers there were 25, or 16 less than for the preceding week. The juvenile mortality is high, embracing in the classification "girls and boys" 304 of the whole number. Dysentery and diarrhea are yet prevalent, but otherwise the City is remarkably healthy.

FUSION IN VERMONT.

Hon. JACOB COLLAMER, Whig, and for six years prior to 1849 a Member of the House, was on Saturday chosen a U. S. Senator from Vermont for a full term of six years from the 4th of March pext. LAWRENCE BRAINERD, & Free Democrat, was on the same day chosen by the votes of all the Whige and Free Soilers to serve out the unexpired balance of Mr. Upham's term, vice Samuel S. Phelps, who held under a Governor's appointment until invited to walk out by the Senate at the last session. Mr. Brainerd was a candidate on a Pusion ticket for the State Senate in Franklin County last mouth, and was treacherously beaten by five majority, while his two Whig colleagues were chosen by several hundreds. The Legislature has seized the first opportunity to right that wrong-we doubt not with the hearty concurrence of the great body of the Whigs of Franklin County. Mr. Brainerd will amply justify the confidence thus reposed in bim.

Judge Collamer has devoted more attention to Law than Politics, and is strongly conservative in his cast of mind, but will be found faithful to the principles and convictions of his State with regard to Human Freedom. The Nebraska act and its engineers will encounter no seerner autagonist.

FUSION AND THE PUTURE. When the masks fell off the faces of the Nebrasks conspirators, and revealed Badger, Geyer, James C. Jones and the entire Waig delegation from Kentucky-not to speak of Toombs, Stephens and Clingman, who had deserted long before-plotting and caucusing with Hunter and Mason, Butler and Orr, Bayly and Atchison, Douglas and Bright, for the overthrow of the Missouri Restriction, it was clear enough to all discerning vision that old party distinctions were superseded and unmeaning. Not by us 'fana-'tics,' nor through any contrivance or action on our part, but by the deliberate and determined resolve of our natural and necessary antagonists. had those divisions been effaced and annihilated. Here were we confronted by the almost accomplished realization of Wise's threat, when he left the Whig party to earry the Annexation of Texas, that "Slavery pour itself out without re-"straint, and find no limit but the Pacific Ocean." The very men who had for years denounced agitation upon Slavery as disunion and virtual treason, and who in '52 had solemnly resolved at Baltimere that such agitation should henceforth cease, and all who attempted it be marked as moral traitors, had themselves commenced a fresh and utterly wanton agitation the first moment they could do so with any prospect of achieving their end. It was not, it now appeared, action respecting Slavery, but opposition to Slavery, that really provoked these men's maledictions. We might speak of Slavery every day, so that we took care to say nothing against it, without incurring their resentment; we might urge any action respecting it. National or other, so that we did not seek to fetter its aggressive energies or limit its power.

From the moment that this coalition of Slavery Extensionists irrespective of party became obvions, it has seemed to us the plain dictate of principle and duty, of interest and necessity, that a similar union of all opposed to Slavery Extension should be formed to resist it. When Douglas and Dixon rode lovingly at the head of the newly combined forces, it seemed to us absurd and suicidal that we or any others who clung to the timehonored principles, traditions and policy of the North, should refuse to fraternize as cordially with Hale and Preston King, Julian and the Jays. When Southern Democracy roared out its exultation over the defeat of Col. Benton by a Waig, how could we be anxious to place a Whig of the school of Cheate, Ben. Curtis and Everett, in the seat of Charles Sumner ! In fact, the reconstruction of parties had become a necessity, forced upon us by the compact-breakers of the South and their Northern accomplices, so that the only open question was one of time.

And no other time was so fit and favorable as the very earliest. The first avowal in the Senate that a Southern Whig caucus had been held in favor of Douglas's bill, and an attempt made thereby to dregoon every Southern Whig into its support, should have been met by Northern Whig proffers of fraternity and fellowship to all carnest upholders of the landmarks of Freedom. What hindered this natural and ultimately inevitable consummation?

In the first place, the existing political machinery was in the hands of men to whom a fusion of the elements of Northern resistance to Slavery aggression would be an abdication of personal consequence. The members of Whig State and County Committees would be disranked by a new organization on the simple Republican platform. The aspirants to seats in Congress or the Logislature who had been buying and seiling in Waig Conventions for years to form a capital on which to secure their own nominations respectively at the earliest moment, revolted at the thought of baving all this capital dissipated in a moment by a new commingting of the political elements. In short, all who had toilsomely and patiently achieved positions in the Whig ranks which they had no personal qualities to maintain in the event of a new organization, shrunk from the "Fasion" movement as from suicide and bawled at the top of their voices, "Stick to the Whig party Den't give up the ship " "The Northern Whige all voted right on Nebraska!" [As if this very discrimination of Northern from Southern Whige did not imply all that any Fusionist had asked or ould desire.]

Yet a movement for Fusion was made in various quarters, and has steadily progressed to this hour. Wherever the Whig party was essentially, manifestly weak, as in Ohio or Indiana, the popular impulse easily overbore all opposition; out in States like Massachusetts and New-York, where the Whigs were in power and had a prospeet of remaining in, and in Pennsylvania where they had a hope of coming in, it was fated to oncounter a strong current of selfishness and shorteighted expediency. But it must be remembered that these States embosom the three great commercial cities of the North, wherein Cotton is always powerful, often omnipotent, and where Slavery will never want apologists and abettors so long as it has produce to consign or custom to bestow. He who realizes a pecuniary profit from the labor of slaves must ever sympathize with the masters through whose instrumentality that pro-

fit is secured. In Ohio and Indiana, the Fusion of all the elements of epposition to the Nebraska conspiracy was early effected and complete. In Pennsylv. nia, it was a matter of labored negotiation, and was but partial at that. The Free Democrary finally withdrew their ticket and recommended the support of the Whig: but this was very different from having but one ticket from the start, and that nominated on the distinct Auti-Nebraska platform. In California, the Whigs stood on their old fashioned National platform, and refused to take ground against the Nebraska bill at all, In Ohio and Indiana, no Whig State Convention was held; no Whig State ticket proposed; but all who condemned the principles embedied in the Nebraska bill came together, passed anti-Douglas resolutions, nominated their candidates. and commended their cause to the People.

The results have been exactly such as every clear-sighted observer must have expected. In California, the Whigs are shamefully beaten, though their adversaries were for the first time split into two pasties, and though the Whig vote in California was last year relatively stronger than in any other of these States. In Pennsylvania they have triumphed, but in an imperfect, unsatisfactory way carrying their Governor by a great majority, but losing their Canal Commissioner and Judge by a greater, and failing to carry some half-a dozen Members of Congress. In Ohio and Indiana, on the contrary, the Fusion, being perfect has swept everything before it. Every District in Ohio and all but two in Indianathirty in all-have elected the Anti-Nebraska candidates to Congress-a result without paralel in our political contests. The Fusion State Ticket is carried in Ohio by Seventy Thousand and in Indiana by Ten Thousand majority, though the two States went "Democratie" in their last preced ing elections by immense majorities. Indiana has chosen a Legislature which will choose a Fusion U. S. Senator in place of John Pettit, and, in short, the triumph could not be more

overwhelming. If New York fails to show a popular majority against Douglas & Co. of at least One Hundred Thousand, with a delegation to the next Congress substantially unanimous against the Nebrasks bill and its abettors, the sole reason will be that the People are not permitted to vote distinctly on that issue. There is no such majority for the Wnig party, if any majority at all; but there is as much as you please against Pierce, Douglas and their Nebraska doings at the late Session, if it can only be permitted to display itself. If St. Lawrence, Herkimer, &c., vote against us, the fault will be our own. And, since it is too late to make changes in the State Ticket, we entreat earnest and liberal Whig opponents of the great iniquity to manifest the utmost liberality to Free Democrats and other opponents of Slavery Extension in the support of candidates for Congress and the Legislature.

BROOKS ON PURITY.

Mr. Erastus Brooks of The Express announces in a letter to "John H. Burleson. Esq." that he will not be a candidate for Concress before the Whig Convention of the up town District. His reason is nearly as satisfactory as Jack's for not eating his supper-because he couldn't get it. Mr. Brooks was a candidate, until the Delegates were chosen, when they all jurged up against him, and then he concluded not to be any longer. He says:

"The election of Delogates to a Whig Convention in utter defiance of the purity of the ballot-box, cirect violetion of the instructions of the Whig G circet visis and the instructions of the Wing Gen-cial Committee, and where persons who are neither Whiga nor American citizens were allowed to deposit their ballots from five to twenty tings each, can in-spike no respect for the action of those who procure power by such means. A Convention thus constituted, is in no sense a Whig Convention, nor can its action receive the approval of any class of respectable

It is notorious that our primary meetings were, some of the Wards of the Eighth Congressional istrict, controlled by money and bullies, and that a most ruffianly means were used both to corrupt the most ruffically means were used both to corrupt the ballots and to keep Whig citizens from the polia. Proceedings so disgraceful to the City and State, so repugnant to the spirit in which this Government was created, and so utterly at variance with all that is moral and lawful, must in the end lead to the creation of the worst of all despotisms. The tyranny of money and the use of despecable instruments of hire who consent to be bought and sold like cattle in the market, is far worse than the despotism of political power, because more corrupt and degrading.

-All this is very true, and it was just as true with regard to the Primary Election machinery whereby the brothers James and Erastus Brooks have secured three successive nominations-the former in '50 and '52 for Congress; the latter in 53 for the State Senate. During all this time, not a murmur of dissatisfaction with the political machinery in those districts was uttered by these patriots. But at length Erastus, while holding one good office in which he has a year to serve. makes a pitch for another and falls: whereupon he falls to telling the truth about the whole concern as though it had never been told before This reminds us of the Dutchman who bought a lottery-ticket, and was informed that he had drawn a blank. Indignant at the manifest fraud of the whole business, he was rushing up with a club to beat the still revolving wheel of fortune into kindling-wood, when a friend exclaimed, " Hold "on, you fool! You have drawn a prize of five "hundred dollars !"-" Have I !" says Dutchy,

club in defease of the wheel he so lately menseed; "it's the fairest thing that ever was!

-Mr. Thomse R. Whitney, our other Whig Sepator incumbent, likewise made a rush for a seat in Congress, and thought he had bagged it till the ballets were counted, when he eame out minus and Geo. H. Andrews ahead. Whereupon, it is reported, Whitney got up a little bogus contention of his own partisans, and is trying to run for Congress with the help of his Know Nothing brethren. Friend Thomas thou hadet better take good advice and be content with the good office thou hast, until the people are more willing to give thee another. It doesn't look well to see thee running for a second, when it is not possible to do more than elect a Douglasite!

THE ARCTIC CALAMITY.

We publish in another place several communications suggesting means of avoiding a repetition of the late fearful marine disaster. Some of these seem to us judicious; others of questionable utility; but we are willing to let all sides be heard. So terrible a visitation was sent for our admonition and profit, and we would have it held up in every possible light, in the hope that the sum of instruction it may afford may be rendered commensurate with the greatness of the calamitr.

The following appear to us among the most obvious deductions from this affliction:

1. Passenger steamships like the Arctic, and probably all large vessels, should be built in compariments, any one of which may be stove in and filled with water without filling and sinking the ship. By this means the Vesta was saved, though she had apparently received far greater damage than the Arctic. The cost of this safeguard is inconsiderable when compared with its manifest utility.

2. A steamship running in a fog should be perpetually warning all other craft to keep out of the way. She should ring a sharp bell almost incessantly, blow a piercing steam-whistle every two minutes, and fire a gun every five miautes. It is idle to insist that the ship's machinery and motion may be heard a great distance, when facts prove the contrary. Here were two steamships approaching each other in a fog, when there was no storm, no wind and no sea, yet no person in either appears to have been aware of the other's proximity till they struck. Does any man believe that a bell, steam-whistle, and gun employed as aforesaid would not have prevented this disaster?

3. "First safe, then fast." is the rule announced to his engineers by the present Superintendent of the Eric Railroad; and this must be the rule at sea. When a steamship cannot be sure of giving other vessels warning of her approach, she must stop. We believe this need rarely occur; but whenever it does occur, the necessity for stopping is imperative.

NATURALIZATION. There is great looseness and much error in the prevalent notions about Naturalization and its

consequences, which it is worth while to correct, new that a large organization has devoted itself, among other things, to the work of effecting changes in the practice on this subject. A great deal mere importance is attached to the mere circumstance of naturalization under the laws of Congress, and to the qualifications required, than legitimately belongs to them, and this, from an erroneous impression that, by alterations of that law. Congress may affect the terms on which the elective franchise and the right to hold real estate are to be obtained in future. In point of fact, Congress has no power over either subject, outside of the Territories, and according to the doctrines of Pierce. Douglas & Co., ought not to exercise it even there, or at most only provisionally until superceded by "popular sovereignty." The only provision relating to the elective franchise in the Federal Constitution is that contained in the 2d section of article I, which delares that "the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the quali! fications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." These qualifications are of course fixed by the State Constitution, and they may or may not include citizenship by birth or adoptien. Some of the States in point of fact restrict the franchise to citizens, others do not. All of them withhold the right of voting from females of native birth, and from young men under twenty-one, though both of those classes are undeniably citizens. Females, by express adjudication, are capable of naturalization, and in order to obtain a right of dower in the lands of their husbands, are frequently made citizens in the same fashion as Martin Koszta was. In short, the franchise rests in the grant of the States, each acting upon its own notions of propriety or interest, and the circumstance of citizenship is wholly indifferent, except as they choose to regard or disregard it, without respect to Federal legislation. So. too, the law of real estate, its tenure and mode of transmission is wholly a matter of State regulation, with which Congress can in no way intermeddle. It was only at the last session that a treaty with Switzerland was rejected by the Senate, because it undertook to confer upon Swiss residents of this country the right to hold landed property-a matter of exclusive State jurisdiction, upon which it was manifest the Federal Government could not by treaty or otherwise arrogate any power. The only inseperable correlative of citizenship is the right to Federal protection. The upshot is that nothing is to be done by a national party towards accomplishing the objects of those who dread the influence of foreign born citizens in our elections. And if they should succeed in effecting changes in the Constitutions of some of the States, the only result would be that the States which desire (as all do and should do) to swell their population, and their consequent wealth and power, would profit by the superior inducements to emigration which their own liberality. and the illiberality of the others would enable them to present. In short the success of Know-Nothingism would only accelerate the transfer of political power to the Western States, and to their foreign born citizens.

The neglect which one class feels for another s in the history of the world, constantly visited by a terribly fatal retribution, teaching mankind that they are all of one blood and one family. The pride of the Jewish kings and priests destroyed the nation; the corruptions of the Athenian State engendered by Slavery was her ruin; Rome, too, fell under the weight of the contempt of patrician for bondman plebean; and France was racked to the marrow of her bones, from 1793 to 1816, for facing anddealy about, and preparing to use his the same reason, and is yet explating the culmi-

nating class-insolence of Louis XIII. And these instances could be multiplied to any extent. This community is now suffering for the same cause. What is the reason for the horrible fatality attending the loss of the Arctic ! Simply our neglect of the sailor and his habitual degradation. How did the crew behave? Like anything but men of honor and courage. At the note of alarm they fled their post, and be it said to the shame and horror of this country and century, not one woman was saved from the wreck of the Arctic! But who were these crew that so deserted! Had they been duly instructed in their calling and in its moral responsibilities? What had palace-building nerchantdom in this City done to elevate them! What education do the class of sailors receive How do they live ashore !- how at sea! How are they recruited for the service! These are all significant questions, but easily answered. The calling of a sailor is one left to the hands

of the poor, the desperate, ignorant and drunken. Now and then some clever, enterprising man is found, of personal worth equal to his profession d skill, who rises to a command; but the mass of persons in vessels are ignorant and improvident, and have no social position. Ashore, they exist among land sharks-in groggeries and bagnios; drunk and stupid and penniless, after a land spree, their wages all gone, and perhaps their health impaired by debauchery, they are shipped afresh. They live like hogs on land, and very little better at sca. Nobody cares for them and they care for nobody. The wild, terrible nature of their duties gives them the frames of iron and a courage to face the extraordinary perils of the ocean. But in another kind of courage, the calm devotion which mental training and moral self-respect can give—the sort of courage which the officer has over the men-the courage of a high sense of duty growing out of moral elevation-in this they are generally deficient. To have it we must have a reform in the profession. We must have better men for sailors and they must be better cared for. They must be guarded on shore and at sea; they must be trained to their duties as to henors and responsibilities; they must not only be properly educated, but must bave decent homes on land, where they can be secure from the degradation which now besets them; and the incentives to good conduct-pay, advancement, social elevation-should te held out to them. Make them men, and we shall not have them fleeing like dastards from the post of danger and of duty; but as long as all their social surroundings and influences tend to make them brutes, we must expect that in any such great emergency the conduct of the most of them will be intensely selfish, cowardly and shameful.

PENNSYLVANIA.-J. Cadwalader (Nebraska Dem.) is after all, elected to Congress from the Vth (Philadelphia and Montgomery) District by eight mjority, (official.) This gives the Douglasites four in the entire State-Florence, Cadwalader, Glancy Jones and Packer. One more Administration Member, John Hickman, is elected in a strong Whig District (Chester and Delaware) by the 'Know-Nothings.' Fifteen Anti-Nebraska Whigs, one Anti-Nebraska Native, (Broome.) and four Anti-Nebraska Democrats, (Grow. Pearce, Todd and Barclay) complete the Delegation-viz

Dat 11. "Asa Packer. 11. "Galusha A. Grow. 15. Rev. Jso. J. Pearce. 16. Lemuri Todd. as B. Florence, 13 Job R. Tyson. William Millward. Jacob Brooms. David F. Robinson. John R. Edie. John Covode. Jonathan Kuight. Samuel Bracehaw. 8, J. Glancy Jones, 20. Jonachan Kui 9. Anthony E. Roberts, 21. David Ritchie 10. John C. Knokel. 22. Sam'l A. Purv 11. James H. Campbell, 23. John Alson, 12. Henry M. Fuller. 24. David Barct. 25. John Dick 22. Sam'l A. Purviance, 23. John Alison. 24. DAVID BARCLAY. 5. John Dick · Present Members.

-Nebraska men (in Italies: 4; Anti-Nebraska Democrats (SHALL CAPS) 5; Broome, Native. The residue (15) Apti-Nebraska Whigs.

The State Senate, as reconstituted by the recent Election, pretty certainly stands-Waigs 16, Dem. 17, including one independent on either side. This is as they were elected, but it is quite probable that some of the Democrats who hold over go with the Auti Nebraska current. Two of them represent very strong Whig Districts-Allegheny and Lawrence.

The House will consist of about 50 hitherto nown as Whigs, 40 Democrats, and 10 Anti-Nebraska Democrats. No doubt of a decided Anti-Douglas majority. A U. S. Scuator is to be

A Prohibitory Liquor Law may or may not be decreed by the People. Lancaster, Berks, Lehigh and nearly all the German Counties, go heavily against it.

On the whole, this has been quite a spirited Election, and might have had a worse result. Pollock's majority is any where from 30 to

DANIEL ULLMANN.-In the present state of the political field, when so many and such various candi dates are presented for the popular voice, it is but just the public as well as to the caudidates that the truth should be known with regard to all the latter. We find that those who would divert votes from Mr Ulimann to Gov. Seymour, have already, taking advantage of the name of the former, begun to spread the report that he is a German by birth. There is not the least shadow of truth in the statement Mr. Ullmann is American by several descents, and was born in Wilmington, Delaware, where his family is much His father advanced considerable sums of oney to the Colonies during the Revolutionary war Mr. Ullmann was educated at Yale College, and has mour's friends must try another trick.
[Courier and Enquirer.

[The above statement may doubtless be regarded as made on Mr. Ullmann's authority, and as answering the questions raised against him.]

THE STRACUSE AND BINGHAMTON RAILROAD is to be opened throughout on Thursday of next week, and we presume the people of Cortland, Chenango and the adjoining Counties will honor the occasion right heartily. The new road is eighty miles long, crosses no large streams, and has little or no rock-cutting, but rises by a pretty heavy grade from Syracuse so twenty miles to Tully, on the south line of Onendags County, where it strikes the head waters of a branch of the Chenango, thence following the course of that stream and descending by easy grades through Cortland, Chenango and Broome Counties to the Susque-hanna River and Frie Railroad at Binghamton. We believe the entire cost of the road, when fully equipped, will be about \$2,000,000, whereof twothirds, either in stock or bonds, is owned in the thrifty farming region through which it passes. The com pletion of this road, in defiance of the severe money pressure of the season, speaks well for the energy and capacity of its managers, and we shall giadly hear that their most sanguine anticipations of business and

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Dispatch to The N. F. Tribine WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1854. The news from the western elections is felt to be overwhelming by the Administration. Four menbers of the Cabinet are absent-Cushing, Guthrie, McClelland and Campbell. Mr. Secretary Davis still thinks it was wise to repeal the Missouri Compromise, but the President respectfully dissents from that opinion, while Mr. Marcy is eloquently damb. The Dencerats are reading, to refresh their recollections, the narratives of the routs of Waterloo, Yorktown and

The Filibusters continue to receive unfavorable news from Caba. Their private letters inform them that Gen. Conche has appointed to places of honor and profit several of these who have been the most influential conspirators against the Spanish Government, and who have contributed largely in money to the support of the Filibuster cause. This shrewd step on the part of Concha is a severe blow to the rebeme of invading and revolutionizing the island. I learn also that the subscribers to the fund in this country don't pay up as promptly as they ought. Cuban stock suffers along with the other fancies from the severity of the hard times.

The Princeton will convey Mr. Charge Wheeler

and Mr. ex-Consul and General Speculator Fabens to Pensacola, where they will transfer themselves to the frigate Columbia which will be there for the purpose. The force for the harbor of San Juan will consist of the Columbia, the razee Independence, which is to put in there on her way to the Pacific, and the sausy little Princeton. That is always, if the President and Cabinet do n't change their minds, as great men always have a right to do. I only report the purpose or to-day, which, as the poet says, " to-morrow sead

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1854.

The Richmont Enquirer has another one length on Gen. Cass to-day. It says: "We know we speak "the universal sentiment of the South in reprobating his "the conduct of General Cass, and in repudsating his "pretensions to Southern confidence and support."

Washington, Oct. 15, 1854.

Official notice has been given that the rate of post-

Official notice has been given that the rate of post-age to Anstralia will be reduced from forty-five to thirty-three cents. THE AUBURN ELECTIONS. pecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

AUBURN, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 14, 1854.

The Silver Greys and Know-Nothings were badly

beaten at the Ward meetings in this city last evening. SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION. COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Oct. 14, 1854.

Messrs, Aiken, Keitt, Orr, Boyce and McQueen have been elected to Congress in this State. There is probably a majority in the lower branch of the Legislature in favor of giving the election of Presidential Electors to the People

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS-GOVERNOR ROYCE'S MESSAGE.

MONTPELIER, (Vt.) Saturday, Oct. 14, 1854. Hon. Jacob Collamore of Woodstock, Whig, was to-day elected United States Senator for the long by a majority in both houses of about thirty, and Hon. Lawrence Brainard of St. Albans, Free Soiler, for the short term, receiving nearly every Whig and Free Soil Vote.

Gov. Royce's Message was delivered this forenoon. It is unusually brief, and was received with much favor by all parties. Upon the Liquor Law question the Governor committed himself strongly in favor of the Prohibitory system.

FROM THE SOUTH.

FROM THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15, 1854.

The Southern mail as late as due has been received, with New-Orleans papers of Monday.

At Savannah, for the week ending the 11th inst., there were thirty-three deaths, fitteen of which were from yellow fever. The Board of Health caution absentees against returning.

At Charleston, on Wednesday, there were seven deaths from the fever, and at Augusta, for the week ending the 10th, there bad been eleven deaths.

The bridge over the Pee Dec River is finished, and trains are now passing over it

trains are now passing over it.

The Know-Nothings at Charleston claim that they have elected seven of the candidates to the Legislature whom they supported.

VIOLENT STORM AT THE EAST.

BOSTON, Oct. 15, 1854.—7 P. M.
We have experienced bee during the past 24 hours
a heavy north cut gale, which has been felt all along
the eastern coast, and has doubtless occasioned coasiderable damage. It continues to rain here heavily,
with no immediate prospect of clearing up We have
had no arrivals of consequence from sea to-day.

VIOLENT STORM AT CAPE MAY.

At Cape May last night the storm was very violent, acc mpani-d with heavy thunder and lightning. Tas Philadelphia Hones was struck by lightning and slightly camaged.

There is a schooner ashore on Crow Shoal, but we have not yet learned the particulars concerning her. A strong north west breeze is blowing.

AN AMERICAN JOURNAL AT PARIS, -Mr. Charles L.

Pleischmann, former U. S Consul at Stuttgart, afterward employed in the Patent Office at Washington, and lately appointed a Commissioner for the State of New-York at the great Exhibition to take place next year in Paris, has just started in that city a weekly ournal in the English language called The American It will be devoted mainly to advertising, and will look for its support through that medium, but will contain the list of American arrivals, American morements and goesip in Paris, with useful directions and notices of coming amusements, in the style of the American journals. This ques ion of an American journal in Paris has long been agitated, and but for the fear of entering into competition with the great wealth of the Galignanis, would have long ago been It is to be hoped that Mr. Flischmann may succeed in the enterprise

DEDICATION OF PERRY ACADEMY .-- The opening of the Academy in the village of Perry, Wyoming County, was appropriately celebrated on Wednesday, the 4th inst., the services of the occasion consisting of as address by Prof. West of the Buffalo Female Acade my; a prayer of dedication by Rev. Mr. Page; the presentation of the keys of the iestitution by the resident of the day to the Principal; remarks by the Principal; and music interspersed through the services. All the exercises were of a highly interesting character. The school opens under very flattering anspices. About 180 scholars are already organized into classes, a majority being ladies. The Board of Instruction consists of Prof. Charles H. Dana, Principal; A. J. Rodman, A. B.; Miss Jerusha Waterbury, Principal of Young Ladies Department; Miss & Broughton, Assistant, and Miss Helen M. Warren, Teacher of Music. It is intended to make the institution a first class one, and as it is favorably located, it will no doubt be efficiently sustained.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is coming North to lecture in December. Associations wishing to engage him may do so by addressing him at Whitehall, Madison Co., Ky. W. P. Willis was in town on Friday and Saturday, looking better than we had hoped to see him. The winter, however, is the trying season for con-

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEEP DROWNED .- The Harrisburgh Herald states that on the 3d inst. a drover undertock to drive about sine hundred sheep across the Susquehanna River near Liverpool, Pa., and lost seven hundred of them. The officens went to the reacue with boats, and with a great deal of difficulty succeeded in rescuing about two hundred.